FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Fresh Thomastown LIME,
JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
B. ROSE.
July 6, 1841. 57-3w

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

THE Subscriber has just received three tierces of Fall-strained

SPERM LAMP OIL,

a very superior article, well worthy the attention of Oil Manufacturers, which he will sell at a small advance by the tierce.

Also, 10 barrels of TRAIN OIL, and 10 barrels of LINSEED OIL, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. A supply of Fall and Winter-strained Sperm Oil, also Train and Linseed Oil, kept constantly on hand.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 29, 1841. 56-4w

THE FEMALE INSTITUTE
AT ROCKINGHAM

WILL hereafter be conducted by Dr. Chr. Zimmerman and Lady (late Mrs. Green.) The course of instruction of English Literature will include a full course of History, Natural History, Geography, popular Astronomy and Mathematics, as well as the Latin and French languages, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Waxwork and Music, corresponding to a thorough education.

A number of young ladies can be accommodated with board.

Rates of tuition etc. to be paid per session in advance. Commencement on July 19. Duration of the session five months.

CHR. ZIMMERMAN.
Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. }
June 28, 1841. } 57-4w.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County. 51tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

18½ pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Organdies, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Fine Linen Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere, Blue Black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton,

With many other articles; all of which were purchased in the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand,*—

BANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-fifth former price.

Fayetteville, 1841. 56tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale low. For terms, apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, 1841. 32tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES,
FOR JULY.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class E, 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 17th of July, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.
$30,000!!! $10,000!! $5,000!

$3,500, $3,000, $2,500, $1,995, 2 of $1,500, 2 of $1,000, 50 of $250, 75 of $200, &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarter $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

On SATURDAY, 24th July, 1841, the

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class K, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
2 Capitals of $20,000, amounting to
40,000 DOLLARS!!!

$5,000, $3,500, $3,070, $3,000, $2,500, 4 of $1,500, 50 of $250, 60 of $200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class L, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 31st July, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.
30,000 Dollars. 6,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.
4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747. 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to those who order as above. 56-4w[illegible].

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Dr. Cameron, on Hay Street.

June 29, 1841. 56tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Brick, Lime, Plaster Paris, &c.

60,000 BRICK FOR SALE, for cash only.
25 Casks Water LIME.
20 Casks Roman CEMENT.

Also, a fresh supply of Calcined PLASTER PARIS.

Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

June 29, 1841. 56-tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

THE Subscriber having, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Elizabeth Whitfield, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to bar a recovery.

HENRY ELLIOT, Adm'r.

June 22, 1841. 55-4w

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the last General Assembly to select a site whereon to erect a Court House and other Public Buildings, for the new County of Stanly, having agreed and fixed on a very eligible situation for a Town, near the State Road leading from Morganton to Fayetteville; also near the road leading from Salisbury to Cheraw, and about half mile from Freeman's Store, we the undersigned Commissioners, duly appointed for the purpose, have proceeded to lay off a Town on said selected site, and will on Tuesday, the 10th of August next, offer for sale the remaining LOTS thereof, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years from 10th May last, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security. It is supposed that all who are inclined to purchase said remaining Lots will view the premises before they purchase. There are two never failing springs on said Township of the best and purest kind of water, within one hundred and fifty yards of the Court House of Albemarle. We are under the impression that the Town will become one of the most business-transacting Villages in this part of the State. The advantage of the purest kind of water, together with its healthy situation, will make it a desirable residence.

PARHAM KIRK,
D. A. G. PALMER,
M. MOOSE, Sen.,
JACOB EFORD, Sen., } *Comm'rs.*
JOHN LITTLE,
RICHARD STOKER,

June 19, 1841. 56-3w.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

A BRIGHT mulatto negro boy, named FRANK, ran off from his master, Mr. James Nelson, near Statesburg, S. C. on the 23d instant, carrying with him one of his master's carriage horses, (a fine bay with a long tail,) and saddle, bridle, and saddle bags. He passed through Fayetteville, N. C. on Friday last, in the Stage for Raleigh, giving his name as Jones. He has doubtless sold the horse to some one between Cheraw and Fayetteville; and it is supposed that he is aiming for the North. A liberal reward will doubtless be paid for his apprehension, by Mr. Nelson, who is now travelling at the North. Any information will be thankfully received by Brown Bryan, Esq., Postmaster, Cheraw, S. C.

June 26, 1841. 56-3w

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AN ACT

For the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the nett annual income of the Literary Fund, (exclusive of moneys arising from the sale of Swamp Lands,) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this State, in the ratio of their Federal population, to be ascertained by the census next preceding such distribution.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which voted for "Schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitled, "An act to divide the counties into school districts, and for other purposes," at the first term which shall be held after the first day of January, in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said court, a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said county being present, the said court shall appoint not less than five, nor more than ten, superintendents of common schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That said superintendents shall assemble within fifteen days after their appointment, at the office of the clerk of the county court, and appoint one of their number chairman.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the county court shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of superintendents, and shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the board, and such other papers touching the subject of common schools, as the board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said board.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the share of the Literary Fund, to which each county may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, shall be due and payable on or before the first day of September in each and every year, and shall be paid to the chairman of the board of superintendents, or his lawful attorney, upon the warrant of the Comptroller: *Provided, however,* that before such distribution shall be had, the payments which may have been made to the counties, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall be added to the nett annual income aforesaid in the Treasury, and the amount which may have been paid to any county shall be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county, a majority of the Justices being present, are hereby authorised and empowered to levy a tax in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, which shall not exceed one-half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund; and the sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the board of superintendents, on or before the first day of October ensuing; and his bond, given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the school taxes to the person authorised to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the sheriff, the chairman of the board of superintendents shall have the same remedies against him and his securities as are given to the county trustee for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That the board of superintendents shall have power, and they are hereby required, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their counties into school districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, with power to alter the boundaries of said districts, causing said boundaries and such alterations to be recorded by their clerk, in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That the free white men of the several school districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said school districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that said election shall be held at such convenient place in the school districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee, by death, removal, or other cause. The chairman of the board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more public places in each district, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct such election of the "School Committee." The said freeholders shall give to the said board, within three days after such election, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the said Board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes the "School Committee," as herein provided: *Provided, nevertheless,* that whenever the districts fail to make an election, the board of superintendents shall appoint the school committee, who shall continue in office till others are chosen at the next annual election.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That each committee of the several school districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "School Committee of District number of the County of ," as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes; of selling and transferring the same; and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever suit is brought against any "School District," the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the committee of said district.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the school committee to designate and purchase, or lease, a suitable site for a school house, as near the central part of each district as may be convenient: to hire, purchase, or build a school house of such form and dimensions as they may deem suitable; and to use, for the procuring of a site and school house, such funds as the superintendents may place in their hands for these purposes.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That the school committee shall, in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of school committees to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the monies to which said district may be entitled will permit; and to pay him, by giving an order on the chairman of the board of superintendents.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be permitted to attend the school of their district as scholars, and receive instruction therein.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That said school committees shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

16. *Be it further enacted,* That within one month after the school committees shall have reported to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county; and the monies received from the Literary Fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the school districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

17. *Be it further enacted,* That the board of superintendents shall have power, and they are hereby authorised, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

18. *Be it further enacted,* That the school committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the board of superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

19. *Be it further enacted,* That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or to such other officer or board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he has paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful—and he shall make two copies of so much of said report as relates to the monies received and disbursed by him; one of which he shall file with the clerk of the board of superintendents, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place in the court house of his county.

20. *Be it further enacted,* That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the board of superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chirman of said board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful application of the funds which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said court may prescribe; which bond shall be payable to the State of North Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the superintendents, and shall be filed by them with the clerk of the county court: *provided, however,* that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the monies which shall pass through his hands, as a compensation for his services.

21. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the counties in which a majority of the votes, under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, were for "no school," when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of common schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of the provisions of this act, will deposite his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the poll-keepers to count the votes given at such precinct for "School" or "No School," and to return the same to the sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "School" and "No School," separately to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the county court of his county next ensuing said election; and any sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

22. *Be it further enacted,* That the county courts of the counties in which a majority of the votes were for "No School," under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of "Common Schools," until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the system agreeably to the provisions of the preceding section.

23. *Be it further enacted,* That in each of said counties, where a majority of the votes shall be for "schools," such county shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the county court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any county court in said counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the Justices of said county being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint superintendents of common schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this act.

24. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what counties vote against the provisions of this act, shall vest so much of said fund as said counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this act, in the stock of any of the Banks of this State, or of United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof.

25. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms, to enable the chairmen of the board of superintendents and the school committee men to make the returns required of them by this act; and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the counties which have voted, or may hereafter vote, for schools; and shall defray the expense incident to the printing and distribution of said forms, out of the Literary Fund.

26. *Be it further enacted,* That if any superintendent or committee man, appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, such superintendent or committee man having accepted the appointment, or any clerk of the county court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of *fifty dollars,* to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State, in any court of record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the board of superintendents of the county in which said default may occur, to be applied as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the Literary Fund and the county; and it shall be the duty of the county attorney for the State to prosecute suit in all such cases, for and on behalf of his county.

27. *Be it further enacted,* That if the chairman of the board of superintendents shall fail or neglect to pay, on demand, any draft which he may by law be bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent. damages for its unlawful detention.

28. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any county which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said act, from drawing from the Literary Fund, at any time before the first day of September next, the amount to which said county may be entitled under the provisions of said act; such payment, however, to be deemed in the nature of an advancement to said county; it being the true intent and meaning of this act to make all the counties, favorable to our system of common schools, as nearly equal as possible, by the distribution to be made from the Literary Fund by this act, under the ratio provided for in the first section.

29. *Be it further enacted,* That the teachers of any common schools shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the road, or serving on the jury, whilst engaged in teaching said schools.

30. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 11th day of January, A. D. 1841.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The discoveries by Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood in Central America will be likely to excite considerable speculation among antiquarians. The mind dwells with wonder and anxious curiosity on the strange relics now brought to light of an unknown people—and seeks with but little success to draw from the evidences of the ruins some information respecting the race whose former existence they indicate—their manners, customs, and degree of civilization.

There is one conclusion to which the inquirers may come after a survey of the memorials of Copan and its sisters in ruin. It is pretty evident that the people who formerly dwelt there were eminently religious. The fragments of edifices that remain seem to have belonged to temples, and the remarkable monuments which stand in the depths of the forest covered with emblems and hieroglyphical devices were evidently connected with religious worship of some kind or other. When will the Champolion be found who shall interpret the mysterious characters on those monuments?

If we accept Cousin's idea of the progress of civilization, according to which the early ages of the world were distinguished by the predominance of the religious sentiment, vaguely yet reverently cherished, whereby personal individuality was almost lost in the overshadowing greatness of the Divine power and presence as conceived of by men, we should affix a very remote date to the existence of the perished people who once dwelt in the ruined cities of Copan and Palenque. They might be fairly supposed to have been contemporaries with the Ancient Egyptians, even leaving out of view the remarkable similarity between the remains of the latter and the vestiges now found in Central America.

The following passage which we quote from Stephens' first volume, is finely descriptive. It relates to his first entrance upon the ruins of Copan:

"Our guide cleared a way with his machete, and we passed, as it lay half buried in the earth, a large fragment of stone elaborately sculptured, and came to the angle of a structure with steps on the sides, in form and appearance, so far as the trees would enable us to make it out, like the sides of a pyramid. Diverging from the base, and working our way through the thick woods, we came upon a square stone column, about fourteen feet high and three feet on each side, sculptured in very bold relief, and on all four of the sides, from the base to the top. The front was the figure of a man curiously and richly dressed, and the face, evidently a portrait, solemn, stern, and well fitted to excite terror. The back was a different design, unlike anything we had ever seen before, and the sides were covered with hieroglyphics. This our guide called an "Idol;" and before it, at a distance of three feet, was a large block of stone, also sculptured with figures and emblematical devices, which he called an altar. The sight of this unexpected monument put at rest at once and forever, in our minds, all uncertainty in regard to the character of American antiquities, and gave us the assurance that the objects we were in search of were interesting, not only as the remains of an unknown people, but as works of art, proving, like newly-discovered historical records, that the people who once occupied the Continent of America were not savages.—With an interest perhaps stronger than we had ever felt in wandering among the ruins of Egypt, we followed our guide, who, sometimes missing his way, with a constant and vigorous use of his machete, conducted us through the thick forest, among half-buried fragments, to fourteen monuments of the same character and appearance, some with more elegant designs, and some in workmanship equal to the finest monuments of the Egyptians, one displaced from its pedestal by enormous roots; another locked in the close embrace of branches of trees, and almost lifted out of the earth, another hurled to the ground, and bound down by huge vines and creepers; and one standing with its altar before it, in a grove of trees which grew around it, seemingly to shade and shroud it as a sacred thing; in the solemn stillness of the woods, it seemed a divinity mourning over a fallen people. The only sounds that disturbed the quiet of this buried city were the noise of the monkeys moving among the tops of the trees, and the cracking of the dry branches broken by their weight. They moved over our heads in long and swift processions, forty or fifty at a time, some with little ones wound in their long arms, walking out to the end of the boughs, and holding on with their hind feet or a curl of the tail, sprang to a branch of the next tree, and, with a noise like a current of wind, passed on into the depths of the forest. It was the first time we had seen these mockeries of humanity, and with the strange monuments around us, they seemed like wandering spirits of the departed race guarding the ruins of their former habitations."

The *St. Louis New Era* says that a large amount of *spurious* gold coin has been put into circulation in the upper part of the State of Missouri. It is stated that in one case payment of seventy-five dollars was made in half eagles, not one of which was genuine.

Hate nothing but what is dishonest, fear nothing but what is ignoble, and love nothing but what is just and honorable.

LIFE OF MR. MONROE.

Mr. Governeur is engaged in writing the life of Mr. Monroe. Possessed of many valuable papers relating to public events for the last 50 years, the work will doubtless be interesting.

The following is an extract:

"When Mr. Monroe was minister from the United States at Paris, and when Gen. La Fayette was confined in the Prison at Olmutz, by the Emperor of Austria, information was brought him, that Madame La Fayette, the General's wife, was thrown into prison, and no doubt in a few days would follow the fate of her mother and grand mother at the guillotine. Mr. Monroe alone could save her, and as Paris was then in the hands of the mob, it could only be accomplished by arousing the sympathies of the people. The destruction of life had been such in every state of society where opulence was perceptible, that to avoid certain death, all luxuries and splendor were laid aside; and the wealthy, instead of riding in their equipages, either walked or rode in the miserable vehicles of the city.

"It therefore created a great sensation when the splendid equipage of the American Minister's carriage appeared at the gate of the Prison, and his lady informed the keeper that she had come to see the wife of Gen. La Fayette. Such a call at such a time was like electricity. The news spread in all directions, and before Mrs. Monroe drove from the Prison, thousands had collected around her carriage, and the feelings elicited by the meeting of two such females in such a situation, arrested the axe of the executioner and eventually set the captive free.—The feelings of Col. Monroe cannot be realized during the absence of his wife. He could not accompany her, as that would have counteracted the feelings he knew must be awakened to save the prisoner. When Madame La Fayette met Mrs. Monroe she was in a state of perfect phrenzy, supposing that she was led out to execution, and when she found herself embraced by the Lady of the American Minister, within the walls of that gloomy prison where but a few days previously had been led forth to execution her mother and grand mother, it was a long time before she could realize her situation. Mrs. Monroe assured her she should be saved, and that her husband had determined to risk all if it became necessary, to accomplish her deliverance."

Agricultural Products of the United States.—A tabular statement has been prepared at the State Department exhibiting the agricultural statistics of the United States as returned by the Marshals appointed to take the sixth census. They are not complete, the States of North Carolina and Kentucky, and the Territories of Florida and Wiskonsan not being given. The aggregate annual products of agriculture and the domestic animals in the Union with the above exceptions are as follows:

Wheat,	bushels,	76,174,649½
Rye,	"	17,037,600
Corn,	"	297,855,658
Oats,	"	106,375,192
Buckwheat,	"	6,952,326
Barley,	"	3,818,149
Potatoes,	"	101,981,439
Cotton,*	lbs.	1,064,560,785
Wool,	"	26,939,340
Tobacco,	"	78,070,806
Sugar,	"	281,265,116
Silk cocoons,	"	328,482½
Dairy,	value of,	$23,959,581
Orchards,	"	7,259,076
Lumber,	"	10,955,646
Wine,	galls.	316,626
Hemp and Flax,	tons,	843,049
Hay,	"	9,641,225
Turpentine, Rosin and Tar,	bbls.	31,689
Horses and Mules,		3,489,150
Neat Cattle,		13,438,883
Sheep,		19,085,962
Swine,		20,715,898
Poultry,	value of,	$10,992,610

*Some of the Marshals have returned ginned Cotton; others in the seed.

The value of an annual crop of grain and potatoes, even at the present low prices, is probably not less than *three hundred million of dollars;* and if we include other agricultural productions, among which are cotton and tobacco, with a fair allowance for the cattle, sheep, horses, swine, &c. which belong to the year, we shall have an annual product of *more than five hundred million of dollars in value.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Daniels of the New York Courier & Enquirer.—Our friend Daniels is given to capital things—the following is one of his capitalest. We wish the Rain King would invent, not a weather-cock, for that we have already in many varieties, but a weather-stop-cock, so that we may make it rain or stop rain at will:

"Mr. Espy, the Rain-maker, is in Boston and seems to be under the protection of our excellent contemporary of the Atlas, but for whose patronage, the Atlas tells us, Mr. Espy is of opinion that he would not have been so graciously received by the European savans during his recent visit to the Eastern Continent. Mr. Espy is an amiable man and a very ingenious theorist, and we are gratified at the politeness of his reception in France and England, but the Atlas is too sanguine in supposing that Congress will ever do any thing towards encouraging his manufacture of rain water. There is no warrant for it in the Constitution, and it is hardly to be supposed that people costive enough in "strict construction" to be thrown into *asphyxia*, at the bare idea of paying the salary of a deceased president to his legal representatives, will ever consent to an appropriation, for bringing the atmosphere into a perspiration. Such a proposition would sweat a Virginia or South Carolina politician into a copious shower of rain, accompanied by a great deal of thunder."

You not only cannot put your finger upon the clause in the Constitution, but the *Resolutions of '98* are silent on the subject! And that is decisive!

The Folly of Fretting.—Two gardeners, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate. Do you know, neighbor, that I have done nothing but fret ever since? But, bless me, you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up. What are these?" "Why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss." "What! coming up already," said the latter. "Yes," replied the other, "for while you were fretting, I was working."

Good nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and it is certain to make its possessor more beloved.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESS.

This subject begins to arrest the public attention. A calculation has been made, that under a ratio of 60,000 Federal population to each Congressional District, the House would consist of 219 members, an increase of 7 over the present House. A ratio of 70,000 would give 214 members. 80,000 would give 186; and 90,000, 164. Upon this calculation the following remarks are made:—

We believe that if the subject is seriously reflected upon in all its bearings, by the people, the ratio square would be put up to 90,000, which would give a compact, proportionate, and in every respect convenient body of 164 members. There would be no inconvenience in dividing Congressional districts, and we think (we may possibly be wrong in our conclusions) that by reducing the number of representatives in Congress, we enhance the value and importance of the office, and afford a better prospect of securing the return of the most able men from the several States. Certainly, a large unwieldly body is not required for public purposes, and is both expensive and inconvenient. While the numbers in each of our local legislatures are properly regulated and the right of the States duly guarded, it does not strike us as necessary that Congress should be an immense body, which must be the result if the present apportionment is continued. We should like to hear the subject discussed fully and broadly, and without any reference to party.

New York Star.

The question here mooted, is certainly a grave one, and fraught with important consequences to the American people. We have not reflected closely upon the subject, and considered its effects in all its bearings. But as at present advised, we incline to dissent from the conclusions of the Star—that is, we prefer the smallest ratio and the largest representation. The chief objection to a large House, is that it may be unwieldly and disorderly. But this, by the increase, will cure itself, as in the British House of Commons. If there were 500 or 600 members, the business and the talking would necessarily fall into the hands of a few of the ablest men on both sides, and such *bores* as Messrs. Charles Brown, Ingersoll, &c. would be coughed down, in spite of all their defiances. But conceding that the body might be unwieldy and slow in its motions, and at times disorderly, this disadvantage may be more than counterbalanced by the benefits attending it. A numerous representation has long been regarded by the most enlightened liberalists in England as conducive to the preservation of the public liberty. Five hundred men cannot be so easily seduced by the patronage of the Executive as one hundred. This is a consideration which, in the settlement of a great question, ought not to be overlooked. Again, by a large representation, smaller fractions of the people are misrepresented, or not represented at all. By that means, you come more nearly to the true sentiment of the whole people, and make a wholesome approximation of the Representative to the Democratic system. One individual representing a hundred thousand could not be expected to know their wishes, and be able to advance their peculiar interests so well, as would three or four persons representing the same constituency.

We throw out these suggestions in passing. We took pen to advert to an important fact disclosed by the above table—the direction in which the star of empire is moving. Whichever basis is adopted, the relative representation of the various sections will be the same. If by 90,000, Ohio has but 16, Virginia has only 14: and the same proportion will be observed, whatever the basis be. Whilst the South has receded, and the North been barely able to maintain its own, the Great West has gone ahead with a hundred horse power. In her hands are the future destinies of the Republic. In the next Congress she will have a greater representation than either the North or the South, singly; and by the next Census, in 1850, she will exceed them both combined.

In contemplating this early transference of power from our own to other hands, there is comfort in the reflection that it will fall into the keeping of those who are worthy of the high trust. The people of the West are a noble, hardy, and independent race. They love liberty for its own sake, and for the blessings it diffuses. They are withal a sagacious, common-sense people, and will exert the power with which they may be invested, to the production of salutary and practical results. Their habits of life and modes of thinking, disqualify them for appreciating the refined abstractions of the South. They look upon an abstraction as something worse than a mullen. *This* comes to seed; *that* comes to nothing. Under their sway, we may anticipate that all our abstractionists will pine away and die. They may linger for a season upon a little neighborhood notoriety; but they will certainly disappear from the national theatre. *There*, only men of practical talents, and of enlarged, statesmanlike views, will burgeon and flourish.—*Richmond Whig.*

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

We feel that we have a right to congratulate our readers on the first step made by the House of Representatives in the business proper of the Extra Session, by the passage of the bill uniting the measures of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of lands among the States, and of a general prospective right of pre-emption to settlers on the Public Lands. There are some defects, perhaps, in the details of the bill, which it may be in the power of the Senate to remedy. But, even with all its faults upon its head, we rejoice in its passage, as it establishes a principle (in our opinion) of vital importance. Its passage proves besides—what had become almost a matter of doubt among the People—that the House of Representatives has not lost all capacity of action; and *that* is something gained.

We consider this Land Bill as one of a series which are, or are not, to signalize this Session of Congress as one of the most important and most beneficial ever held. But, whether the residue of the series be matured or not, the passage of this bill alone would distinguish the present Congress in the Nation's history.

A number of Whigs, it will be seen, voted against this measure; all nine of the respected Representatives from Georgia, for example, who are opposed to it, independently of instructions to vote against it. Several other Whigs voted against it, generally because they deemed it premature, in the present state of the business before Congress. We should probably have deemed it premature, too, but for the conviction that the corresponding measures for revenue will pass into the statute book in company with it. But of such paramount importance do we consider the *settlement* of the land question, proposed by the bill, that we would have voted for it, upon its own merits, independently of any other measure whatever.

Yesterday, the House took up the bill for supplying the present wants of the Treasury, and went to work upon it as if it did not mean to take as much time to pass it as it took to pass the land bill.

National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, July 6.

On Saturday last, the writ which was issued some weeks ago in Philadelphia, the suit of the Bank of the United States, against Nicholas Biddle, was delivered to the Sheriff and served. Yesterday being the first Monday of the month, was the return day in the district court, in which the suit is instituted, and it would seem therefore that for some reason, says the Pennsylvanian, the writ has been detained from the hands of the Sheriff until the last moment.—Whether the object of the delay was to afford the defendant every opportunity to furnish an account of the immense sums of money abstracted from the vaults of the Bank, and thus obviate the necessity for the service of the writ, we are not informed; but from the character of Mr. Rawle, and the other legal gentlemen whom he has associated with him in the prosecution of the business, we are led to infer that the procrastination was induced by this motive.

Mr. Rives' Amendment.—The Loco Focos voted against this proposition.—Messrs. Walker and Williams and eight Administration Senators voted for it. Which is the States Rights party now? Here was a question of the power of Congress to establish a National Bank within the limits of the States; the amendment denied the power, and the Loco Focos voted *against this denial!* This was not only contrary to all their long repeated professions, but directly in the teeth of the principle asserted by their votes in the Senate in 1832, as shown by Mr. Walker of Mississippi. Consistency is a jewel!—*Madisonian.*

FOREIGN.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

NEW YORK, July 4.

The Britannia steamship, at Boston yesterday, brings us Liverpool dates to the 19th ult., and 15 days later news from all parts of Europe. The accident that befel the Britannia off Nova Scotia, and there detained her, created a lively anxiety for her safety, which was, however, soon happily dispelled. Nothing has been heard of the President. There is nothing later from China and the East.

The principal item of political importance is the success of Sir Robert Peel's "no confidence" motion by one majority, thus:

For Sir R. Peel's motion	312
Against it	311

This result even was cheered, and Sir Robert threatened, upon the success of it, to introduce a motion to stop the supplies, unless the Ministry gave in. This was at half past three o'clock Saturday morning, when Lord John Russell remarked that he would take till Monday to consider what course the Ministry would advise the Queen to take. On Monday he intimated their intention to advise a dissolution of Parliament, when Sir Robert Peel agreed to make no effort to stop the supplies. Lord John also said the new Parliament should be assembled as soon as possible. The proposed committee for the Corn Laws is abandoned for the session, and an appeal is taken to the country. It was thought the dissolution would take place the 22d June.

The English journals are so engrossed in their own affairs, that they have nothing to say of McLeod, or of American politics in general.

The cotton market at Liverpool had improved, but not much though. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was such as not to create much hope of any advance. The tobacco market is dull. Pennsylvania 5 per cent. stocks sell at 72 to 74; Ohio sixes, 87½ to 89; New York fives, 81; Maryland fives, 73 to 75; U. S. Bank shares £4.

The British Ministry expect to sustain themselves before the People. Lord John Russell stands for London. In his address to the People he says: "Her Majesty's Government wishes to lighten that kind of taxation which, while it yields nothing to the Exchequer, presses heavily upon the People."

There are a great many interesting items of English news. The Queen was not in good health. Some of the journals fix upon September as a period of renewed importance to her. Lord John Russell is to be married to Lady Fanny Elliott, and no mistake now. The venerable Earl of Fortescue is dead. Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated Painter, is also dead. Commodore Sir Charles Napier is the candidate for Mary-le-Bone, in the new Parliament. Astley's vast Amphitheatre has been burnt down, with all its contents; about thirty houses in the vicinity were destroyed or injured. Cockburn & Co. of London, a great house in the East India trade, have failed, also, Grant & Co. in Glasgow, whose liabilities are stated to be 180,000 pounds sterling. The Marquis of Normanby, it is said, is to succeed Lord Granville as British Ambassador at Paris. E. J. Stanley, it is also said, is to be Chief Secretary for Ireland. There had been some serious riots in Nottingham, which it was necessary to call the military out in order to suppress. An election was going on there.

The French are making progress in Africa. Their troops are generally successful against the Arabs. In France itself, there was nothing important going on. Marshal Soult had threatened a resignation, but the Ministry gave in to his opinion upon an army measure, and he keeps his place. An Englishman in Boulogne, from London, had been arrested with "an infernal machine" in his possession, which had fifteen barrels so constructed that all would go off at once.

A letter from Naples announces that the House of Rothschild has made a loan of 3,000,000 of ducats to that Government. The Messrs. Rothschild, it is also stated, have just loaned the Austrian Government 75,000,000 florins, about 30,000,000 dollars! This is a five per cent. loan at 103. The French Government also want a great loan. All the Governments, it seems, are borrowing, now-a-days, as well as our own.

There have been riots among the workmen in Barcelona. New troubles in Syria are spoken of. In Crete there is also an insurrection.

The crops throughout Europe promised well. In Egypt there is the greatest abundance. The world will hardly need our grain this year.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH AT FLORAL COLLEGE, JULY 3d, 1841.

The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by Mr. John H. McDonald, in the Church, at 11 o'clock; after which the Declaration of Independence was read by William A. Nelson, in a very impressive manner, which was followed by an Oration, pertinent to the occasion, by Mr. John Gilchrist, sen.

After the Oration, the company proceeded to the grove, where a Collation was spread, supplied most liberally with all the varieties of the season, prepared by the Steward of the College.

The following gentlemen acted as officers of the day: Dr. John Malloy, President, Maj. Alexander Watson, Vice President, John McNair, Esq. Marshall, and Wm. McKay, as Secretary.

After the cloth was removed, the following Regular Toasts were given:

1. The Day we Celebrate: Hallowed to Liberty.
2. May the recollection of this sacred day never cease to animate the hearts of every true American.
3. The memory of Washington: It is emblazed in the hearts of his countrymen.
4. General Lafayette: He has left a lasting gratitude on the minds of the American People.
5. The United States: Their policy is peace, but they are nevertheless jealous of their rights.
6. Gen. William Moultrie: He first taught Great Britain the important lesson that the South was determined to be free as well as the North.
7. It is a good maxim with a free people, first to know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.
8. The Union of the States: May we ever cherish it as the foster mother of prosperity, happiness, and protection.
9. The Heroes and Martyrs of the Revolution: Their memories shall live as long as their country. They bequeathed to us the richest legacy, in a Will written in their own blood.
10. The Star Spangled Banner: May it ever wave in triumph.
11. Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce: The life and support of the Nation.
12. Science and learning: The sun of the mind, that enlightens and ennobles a Nation.
13. The American Fair Sex: Not first at creation, but first in the hearts of their countrymen.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

1. By the President of the Day—The Orator of the Day: His language, chaste and appropriate, has reminded us to celebrate this day not with enthusiasm, but with heartfelt gratitude, as the birthday of our national existence.
2. By the Vice President—Floral College, the pride of Robeson County: May it ever prosper.
3. By the Marshal: Dame Nature never intended those waving hills and shady groves (scenery so romantic) for a less noble use than that to which it is appropriated.
4. By the Secretary—Floral College: Able hands are at the helm of its affairs, and an open sea before it. May the prospering gales of public opinion waft it safely and speedily on its course.
5. By Capt. John McNeill: May the graduates of Floral College be many, and may it furnish wives for a whole country.
6. By John Purcell, Jr., Esq.—North Carolina Floral College: With the aid of Massachusetts, may it onward march, come forth and rival any other institution of the kind, situated as it is between two sister States which heretofore have looked on her with condescension, though without foundation.
7. By Wm. A. Nelson—Floral College: May this brilliant institution, with it's equally brilliant *Carolina*—a that Massachusetts has sent to its aid, spread unbounded knowledge over our country, and its most liberal and gallant Stockholders receive with enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude, the eulogium and patronage they so deservedly merit.
8. By James M. N. Baker—Floral College: Its origin brilliant, and its progress shall be onward and upward, until, comet like, it shall catch the gaze and admiration of other clones.
9. By A. S. Baker: This is the beginning of better times—literature is in the ascendant—and may fly men follow in its wake, to narrow down the ranks of the bachelors.
10. By Duncan McCallum—The Land of Sleep: She has waked from her slumbers, and may she rise like a Lion in his strength, to grapple with the demons of darkness.
11. By Archibald Purcell: If South Carolina can boast of the victory of Fort Moultrie, and still wears, fresh and untasted, the laurels of King's Mountain, and other fields of deathless fame, to North Carolina alone belongs the high and signal honor of having originated the Declaration of American Independence.
12. By Duncan Baker, Esq.—The Ladies: The only anti-republicans that I like; they never consent that all men are equal, neither will they agree that any should be free.
13. By Arch'd T. McEachern—Floral College: This is emphatically a garden of flowers, where perpetual Spring abideth.
14. By A. McGirt—The Fair Sex: The treasures of the deep are not so precious as are the concealed comforts of man, locked up in the juvenile bosom.
15. By the Orator—The Union of the States: May it be as durable as the everlasting hills.

After the completion of the Toasts, the company passed resolutions of thanks to the officers of the day, for the faithful and impartial manner in which they discharged the duties assigned them, and also to our host, for his excellent Collation and management. Seldom has a jubilee of the kind passed off where less party spirit prevailed. The good spirit of harmony and sobriety that attended it, will ever be remembered with pleasure by a people whose characteristics are liberality, intelligence, and exemplary morals.

WM. McKAY, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

NATCHEZ, Miss., 11th June, 1841.

"I have nothing new from this State that would be of much interest to you, only there is a new party getting up here styled Anti-Bond paying, which, I fear, will become much stronger than we at first anticipated. But how honest men can associate themselves with such principles, I am at a loss to determine. It only shows how far men will go on party grounds to carry out their own sinister views.

"The history of the case is this: The State chartered a Bank of fifteen million five hundred dollars capital; the State took five millions of the Stock by issuing her Bonds, pledging her faith for the payment of the same at a future period, and appointed Commissioners to negotiate the same, which was done in Philadelphia in good faith,—the five millions received by the State as part of the Stock of the Union Bank. The Directors of the Bank go on and loan it out to the citizens of the State (who were begging for it worse than the children of Isreal did for the Manna from Heaven,) and now His most sublime Excellency, and the same individuals that borrowed the money, (because he or they are not able to pay,) comes out and says that the State is not bound for the five millions, on account of its not being a par sale,* because the Commissioners gave a credit of nine months on a part! *Is this honest?* is this just? Did we not receive the money? Did we not use it after we had received it? And now, because the Bank let the people have the money, and the people failed to pay the Bank, which caused the Bank to fail also, and when the Bank could not pay, because the people had the money and would not refund the same, our Governor says they must not pay; and he, as Governor of the State, says they shall not pay. O shame, shame upon the honor of our State that we have such an Executive.

"But, sir, I trust that there are too many honest men still in Mississippi, to elect men to the next Legislature that would sanction such a measure. But should designing politicians succeed, I do assure you that there are thousands that will leave the land of their choice, and cross over the line in some direction, rather than live in a State that they think dishonored."

*The Exchange made it over par.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT,

Which occurred on Thursday the 17th instant, was an occasion of unusual interest and brilliancy. At an early hour, the members of the two Societies formed a procession in front of the elegant mansion of President Wait, and marched to the spacious chapel of the College, headed by a fine band of music, and immediately thereafter, the hall was crowded with a most interesting and intelligent assemblage. We annex the order of Exercises:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Prayer by President Wait.

1. Tribute to Washington—Isaac N. Lamb.
2. Female Education—James H. Norwood.
3. Intelligence necessary to perpetuate independence—William Bernard.
4. Rail Roads—Franklin R. Freeman.
5. Happy consequences of American Independence—James C. Chambers.
6. The object of the Missionary cause—James H. Lane.
7. Loss of National Character—William J. Boon.
8. America—Germain Bernard.

Exercises of the Graduating Class.

1. National Prosperity—Burwell M. Baxter, Currituck county.
2. The influence of knowledge on character—Jos. McCices, Tyrrell county.

Conferring Degrees.

Prayer by President Wait.

Recess.

Address before the Literary Society by James B. Shepard.

The Address by Mr. Shepard has been characterized as a sound and handsome production; and all the Speakers on the occasion, we learn, did themselves and the institution great honor.

The Swamp Lands.—The State is likely to reap a speedy benefit from the operation of her experiment commenced two or three years ago, of reclaiming the swamp lands of Hyde and other counties in the Eastern section.

From fifteen to twenty thousand acres will be ready to be brought into market in the course of three months. In fact the Board of Internal Improvement at its recent visit to examine the progress of the drainage works, made sale of several hundred acres, at five dollars per acre, which sum it is supposed will be the minimum price. The cost of drainage cannot exceed one dollar and a quarter per acre, leaving the balance as clear profit to the State. The quantity which it is expected to reclaim altogether is estimated at sixty thousand acres. The Board directed experiments to be made on a portion of the recovered land with various kinds of seeds, in order that the public may be enabled to judge of the capacity of the soil.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Time was in this country, when the cultivation of the soil was the great, almost only business of the people. We were dependent upon the Mechanics and Manufacturers of England, for all the luxuries, and many of the necessaries of life. But since the last War, we have been gradually throwing off that dependence. In some of the States, industry has now measurably forsaken the Plough, and taken hold of the Spindle, and we may now be called not only a nation of Agriculturists, but of Manufacturers. There is, at this time, in the State of North Carolina alone, more Factories of various descriptions, than existed thirty years ago in the whole Union.

Raleigh Register.

The Empire State.—We are proud, and justly proud, of our Empire State. Only think that in butter and cheese alone, the value is $10,497,032, about five times the amount of the whole revenue of the United States in 1783. Oneida county leads off in the dairy; she returns $847,391. Herkimer comes next—676,351. Dutchess, $643,834. In 1840, we made of the article of maple sugar, 10,093,991 lbs. Chautauque county walks off with the maximum of the sweets, 841,022 pounds. We made, in cloth alone, last year, $16,535,075. Prodigious, in a single State. John Bull will open his eyes at this, and say, if New York owes us any money, it is quite safe. The ladies of Chautauque report of their own fair handywork, in domestics, $127,000. All that we require is union, good feelings, prudence, temperance and industry.

N. Y. Times.

Wheat Crop.—The Wheat Crop throughout the James River country has been greatly damaged by the rust. In some neighborhoods it was almost entirely destroyed. The crops that were the most luxuriant and promising have suffered most. This will be a serious affliction to the farmers, who have relied upon the wheat crop to liquidate arrearages against them.—*Richmond Whig.*

There is a toper in our borough whose nose is so large and fiery red that the Common Councils think it a *sign* of intemperance, and are about to fine him because it projects over the side walks!

Harrisburg Tel.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brigadier General Winfield Scott, Major General by Brevet, to be Major General June 25, vice Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, deceased.

Joseph Eve, Charge d'Affaires to Texas.

Isaac Rand Jackson, Charge d'Affaires to Denmark.

Walter Forward, First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Elisha Whittlesey, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department of the U. States.

Paul Rossingnol, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

Elisha M. Huntington, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States.

Philip R. Fendall, Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

MR. BURKE—MR. ADAMS.

It strikes us that there is great analogy between the characteristics of John Q. Adams and Edmund Burke; for though upon great occasions, the latter was one of the most eloquent men that ever sat in the British Senate, he had, nevertheless, as much as any man, the faculty of tiring his auditors. During the latter years of his life, the failing gained upon him so much, that he frequently dispersed the House, which procured him the nick-name of the *Dinner Bell.*

The following idea of Mr. Burke, attributed to him by Gen. Fitzpatrick, assimilates him a good deal to Mr. Adams. Ask any person in the House, said he, who is the best informed man? The answer will be Mr. Burke. Who is the most eloquent? Mr. Burke. Who is the greatest nuisance in the House? The answer will still be Mr. Burke.—*Raleigh Register.*

A man with his wife and *nineteen* children, arrived here in the schooner Henry Norton on Tuesday last, and have departed for a residence in the interior. He has upwards of a *dozen girls* with him, and we understand that he has left a part of his family behind! If a numerous population is a blessing, this man is certainly entitled to a pension.

Another family of *seven* girls and several boys arrived here a short time since, and have taken up their residence in the vicinity of Fox Lake. Cheer up ye bachelors.—*Twenty-two girls* in two families! verily a brighter day is dawning upon —— us.

Milwaukie Register.

Meteoric Stone.—Proff. Froost, in his late Geological Report to the Legislature of Tennessee, describes a meteoric stone which fell near Cosby's Creek, the original weight of which was two thousand pounds. It is not known when it fell.

Proff. Froost says, that from a brilliant steel polish on some parts of the mass, it was supposed to be silver ore by the inhabitants of the vicinity, and was divided into fragments, which are highly valued. One man asks 1,500 dollars for a piece which would not be worth that sum by some hundred dollars if it were pure silver.

Of all the unexplained phenomena of Nature, there are few more mysterious than these atmospheric stones. No solution yet offered is satisfactory.

Fire-flies at Palenque.—The rain continued, with heavy thunder and lightning, all the afternoon. In the absolute necessity of taking up our abode among the ruins, we had hardly thought of our exposure to the elements until it was forced upon us. At night we could not light a candle, but the darkness of the palace was lighted up by fire-flies of extraordinary size and brilliancy, shooting through the corridors and stationary on the walls, forming a beautiful and striking spectacle. They were of the description with those we saw at Nopa, known by the name of shining beetles, and are mentioned by the early Spaniards, among the wonders of a world where all was new, "as showing the way to those who travel at night." The historian describes them as "somewhat smaller than sparrows, having two stars close by their eyes, and two more under their wings, which gave so great light that by it they could spin, weave, write, and paint; and the Spaniards went by night to hunt the Utes or little Rabbits of that country; and a fishing, carrying these animals tied to their great toes or thumbs: and they called them Locuyos, being also of use to save them from the gnats, which are there very troublesome. They took them in the night with firebrands, because they made to the light, and came when called by their name; and they are so unwieldly that when they fall they cannot rise again; and the men stroking their faces and hands with a sort of moisture that is in those stars, seemed to be a-fire as long as it lasted.

It always gave us high pleasure to realize the romantic and seemingly half fabulous account of the chroniclers of the conquest. Very often we found their quaint descriptions so vivid and faithful as to infuse the spirit that breathed through their pages. We caught several of these beetles, not, however, by calling them by their names, but with a hat, as schoolboys used to catch fireflies, or, less poetically, lightning bugs, at home. They are more than half an inch long, and have a sharp movable horn on the head; when laid on the back they cannot turn over, except by pressing this horn against a membrane upon the front. Behind the eyes are two round transparent substances full of luminous matter, about as large as the head of a pin, and underneath is a larger membrane containing the same luminous substance. Four of them together threw a brilliant light for several yards around, and by the light of a single one we read distinctly the finely printed pages of an American newspaper. It was one of a packet, full of debates in Congress, which I had as yet barely glanced over, and it seemed stranger than any incident of my journey, to be reading by the light of beetles, in the ruined palace of Palenque, the sayings and doings of great men at home. In the midst of it Mr. Catherwood, in emptying the capacious pocket of a shooting jacket, handed me a Broadway omnibus ticket:

"Good to the bearer for a ride,
A. Brower."

[*Stephens's Incidents, &c.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

Oh humbly take what God bestows,
And like his own fair flowers,
Look up in sunshine with a smile,
And gently bend in showers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1841.

THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW.—The election for School Committee men, which has taken place, having produced considerable inquiry for copies of the act of the last Legislature under which it was held, we have concluded to republish it, and it will accordingly be found on the first page of this paper. It is a law which every man in the State will find it his interest to understand, and which all will probably have frequent occasion to refer. We would suggest to the reader, therefore, to preserve this paper.

PUBLIC OPINION.—A most intelligent gentleman, well known to us to have been a conscientious and influential opponent of the Jackson and Van Buren dynasty, in writing to us upon other business, says, "*I am completely disgusted with the doings at Washington.*"

We have no doubt that a similar feeling prevails to a very great extent throughout the country, and possibly, unless the session should end more speedily than present appearances indicate, the members may be taught a lesson on the subject when they return to their constituents between this session and the next. If ever Members of Congress were sent to Washington to do the business of the country, and to abstain from intrigues for or against candidates for the next Presidency, the members of the present Congress were so sent.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—The Register contains the annual report of the President and Treasurer of this Company. It is too long for insertion in our paper, but we noticed some items worthy of observation, which we can give briefly.

The total receipts for the year ending 1st May 1841, were, $69,340 15. The total expenses $61,000. Excess of receipts $31,340 15. Of the receipts, $27,020 92 accrued from Passengers, $20,923 23 from freight, and $8,460 from mail pay. The receipts are more, by $17,528 94, than for the year ending May 1840. The receipts would have been much greater, without any increase of expenses, for the failure of the wheat and cotton crops. The expenses are less in proportion than on any other road.

The Company has complied with the conditions of the act of the last Legislature, guaranteeing bonds for 300,000, and has of course received the benefits. Its capital stock paid in is $681,300. Its outstanding debts, (chiefly State guaranteed bonds,) amount to $706,659 59.

The large number of 5 760 hhds, of Tobacco, 4,159 bales of cotton, have been transported on the road within the year. Of flour only 365 bbls., of wheat only 553 bushels. The tonnage of produce transported was 11,600,889 lbs. The tonnage of merchandize received 6,347,715 lbs., of which there were 6,553 sacks salt, 1280 bbls. fish, &c. The tonnage of produce despatched from Henderson, which we are surprised to see, is more than one-third of the whole amount conveyed from Raleigh and these other Depots; and of the goods received more than one-fourth. This village has sprung into existence since the location of the road, and it seems now to have surpassed Raleigh in the extent of its business.

The Report of the President, Gen. Patterson contains the following observations on the policy of a continuation of the Road South:—

"Notwithstanding the many difficulties which we have had to contend, and the unfounded prejudices which have sprung up in some places on the Road, we can see no reason for despondency. On the contrary, there is every reason to hope, when the present embarrassments of the country shall have passed by, followed as we believe they will be, with a reasonable degree of prosperity in the departments of business, the Road, now partaking of the reviving influences of that prosperity, must become permanently established in usefulness and importance universally acknowledged. It is known to most of you, that when the Raleigh and Gaston Road was originally planned, it was intended to form one of the links in the great chain of inland communication from North to South, and that an extension of the Road to Columbia in South Carolina, was at the succession of the Legislature authorized, and a Charter obtained for that purpose. The great revulsion in business operations and monetary affairs of the country, which occurred almost immediately after granting of the Charter for the Road to Gaston, prevented any further prosecution of that object, merely to secure the Charter, which required a certain amount of the Stock to be subscribed within specified time, and the actual commencement of the work. The vast importance of this Road is now becoming every day more apparent. The lines of communication by Rail Road and Steam Boat between Virginia, in Georgia, and New Orleans, are rapidly progressing toward completion. The Road now constructing between Columbia and Branchville, on the Charleston and Hamburg Road, is expected to be finished the present summer. When these Roads are completed and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Road shall be extended to the Potomac, the whole line from Boston to New Orleans will be perfected, except that portion between Raleigh and Columbia, a distance of only two hundred miles.—This one link, which is necessary to connect the two extremes together, and thus give permanency and increase due to the whole, is of too much importance not to be filled up. The accommodation of the traveling public from one extreme of the Union to the other, the safe, certain and expeditious transportation of the United States Mail, the immense saving which such a line of internal communication between North and South would be to the General Government for the speedy transportation of troops in time of War, together with the enhancement of the value of the Stock in all the Roads forming part of the great line, form so strong a combination of interests in its favor as to leave no doubt of its construction at no distant period."

We cannot withhold the expression of our gratification at finding the pecuniary affairs of the company in a better state, and its prospects more cheering than the public have supposed. It is under able management, and we shall be truly happy to see it prosper, when the country shall again realize a state of prosperity.

PROSCRIPTION.—The following is a sufficient answer to all the doleful complaints of the Locofocos about proscription:—

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1841.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., and of its inclosure to you, that ALL the REMOVALS and APPOINTMENTS you recommended, were made on the DAY your letter was received.

With respect, your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

The people have more reason to fear too few removals than too many.—*Amos Kendall.*

Now, whatever the Whigs may do, the Locofocos have no right to complain, after having sustained Van Buren and Kendall in carrying out their proscription. The Whigs themselves, however, are to hold the Administration to a strict fulfillment of the Whig principle, of removing no man for opinion's sake, without cause.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE did not sit on Monday the 5th, that day was generally observed in Washington as the National Anniversary.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mangum, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the correspondence in relation to the return of the United States squadron from the Mediterranean, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Mr. M. said the committee had looked carefully into all the correspondence, and had come to the conclusion that if any action was necessary, it could be had properly on the Navy Department. The committee thought it but right to state that, in the course pursued by the Minister at the Court of St. Cloud, there was nothing in the shape of a departure from propriety. The very great excitement that had seized the public mind in England very naturally led to the conclusion that it would be well to put the squadron on its guard, locked up as it was in a foreign sea. For the Minister to have done more, would have been improper; to have done less, would have been delinquency.

Mr. Linn moved that the Senate meet at 11 instead of 10 o'clock A. M. which gave rise to a debate, in the course of which—

Mr. Clay maintained that every thing was gained by the morning hour; that if gentlemen were luxurious in their habits, and fond of indulgence at table, he conceived how unpleasant an early hour was to them; that his habits were not so—he rose at five o'clock in the morning, and was on horseback by that hour or shortly after, and when he got his breakfast, made a hearty meal, and came fresh and ready for the public business. And never at any period of his life had he felt better or stronger. He would put his skill in horsemanship against the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Linn,) and if the Senator would follow out his doctrine of riding, if he got sick, Mr. C. would pay the Senator's bill. That Senator, however, exercised a sound capacity—he was not only an M. D., but a doctor of laws and of politics; and while he was careful to preserve the health on the one hand by getting off an hour of the time, he was disposed to kill by political haste on the other. All he would say was, that the faith of the Whig party was pledged to carry out some measure, by which the credit would be restored, and they ought to go to work and sit late until they accomplished it.

Mr. Sevier was glad the Senator from Kentucky had converted Senators with their luxurious living, splendid dinners, and the like. High living unfitted them for business, excess begat lassitude and weariness. He was glad the Senator from Kentucky had habits so much like his (Mr. S.'s) and believed he was on horse an hour before sunrise.

Mr. Preston playfully replied that if rotundity of body was an evidence of high living, the Senator from Arkansas had a very decided advantage over him in this way.

The motion was rejected, 31 to 13.

The Senate again took up the Bank bill, the question being on Mr. Rives's motion to restrict the establishment of branches to such States as should assent thereto. Mr. Berrien of Geo. delivered a speech at length in favor of the original bill reported by Mr. Clay. Mr. Merrick of Md. and Mr. Bates of Mass. and Mr. Frenkis of Vt. followed, in favor of the amendment, as a matter of expediency, but retaining the constitutional power of Congress. Mr. Tyler of R. I. took the opposite side, as did Mr. White of Indiana. Mr. Walker of Miss. supported the amendment. At the close of his speech the question was taken, and Mr. Rives's amendment was rejected, as follows,—

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Choate, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Walker, Williams—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Ken., Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Linn, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Morton, Nicholson, Porter, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Talmadge, Tappan, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—30.

Soon after this vote the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Bank Bill was again taken up.

Mr. Buchanan rose and addressed the Senate at length against the general principles of the bill, and concluded by moving to strike out the District of Columbia as the location.

Mr. Clay would inquire of the Senator from Pennsylvania if he had any *particular location* in view?

Mr. Buchanan said, if he succeeded in the motion to strike out, that of filling up would be for after consideration.

Mr. Benton expressed his intention to go for the motion to strike out. If the bank were located here, it would be managed by *insidejop politicians*, members of Congress, and others.

Mr. Walker thought the bank of the committee was high bait, but as that was, the motion of the delegation from Pennsylvania would make it infinitely worse than it would go to New York, where it would become the Bank of England in New York, governed by stock-brokers and jobbers; and bad as these were, they were infinitely worse.

Mr. Woodbury said, if the bank were to be a mere exchange, it should be located at the seat of government; but if it were to become a commercial bank, it should be located in some commercial city.

Mr. Calhoun thought the location in this District a sham. He would vote for the motion to strike out, and then he would endeavor to have him vote giving the South her share. He thought Charleston would be the best location. He would prefer to have it as far off as possible from the influence of the National Legislature.

Mr. Allen spoke for some time against the establishment of any bank, and said if that went into effect there never would be an independent man on that floor.

Mr. Benton contended that New Orleans was the place, above all others, for the location. If there was to be a bank, it should be where the exports were greatest, and where the exchanges between the North and South would be better equalized.

Mr. Calhoun said if there was to be a bank, it should be south of Mason and Dixon's line. The exports from Alabama and Mississippi were equal to one-half of the products of the whole United States. The question was then taken on the motion to strike out and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Williams, Woodbridge, Wright, Young—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Woodbridge—29.

Mr. Calhoun then moved to strike out and insert New Orleans.

On this motion a debate ensued, of some length, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Walker, Clay, of Alabama, Tappan, Buchanan, Wright, and others participated.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbury, Young—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Williams, Woodbridge—29.

Mr. Wright then offered voluminous amendments, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker also offered amendments, which were likewise ordered to be printed.

And the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the Distribution Bill, from the House of Representatives, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up.

Mr. Walker of Miss. moved to amend it by requiring the Cashier of each branch to report annually to each House of Congress, a list of all notes and bills discounted, with the names of the drawers, endorsers and acceptors.

Mr. King of Ala. would prefer a weekly statement, published in some paper where the bank is located.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment. He was friendly to reasonable publicity, and he thought that was already secured by the bank being open at all times to a committee of either House, a committee of stockholders, and to every director.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay of Ala. supported the amendment.

Mr. Calhoun contended for the largest possible publicity—the proceedings should be as open as those of Congress.

Messrs. Allen, Cuthbert, and Woodbur ylikewise spoke in favor of the amendment, which was then rejected, 23 to 25.

Mr. Walker then offered an amendment, providing that any ten or more stockholders should have a right to examine into the accounts, &c. of private individuals. Adopted, 24 to 23.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment, providing that suitable books should be kept open daily, during the hours of business, for the inspection of the public, in which should be entered all notes and bills offered to be discounted, and the action of the bank thereon. Rejected, 25 to 22.

Some other less important amendments were acted on; and the Senate went into Executive Session, and then adjourned.

On Friday the Senate was engaged during the whole day in discussing and voting on amendments offered by Messrs. Allen and Walker. An amendment of Mr. Allen, requiring the publication in a newspaper of all orders issued by the mother bank to the branches, was rejected 26 to 23. One by Mr. Walker, excluding officers of the bank or branches, and members of Congress, from obtaining any loan, and directors of the branches from any higher loans than $10,000, was adopted, 25 to 21.

The entire sitting of Saturday was devoted to the consideration of amendments to the same bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 5th, Mr. Wise delivered a speech in opposition to the Distribution and Pre-emption Bill. Mr. Rayner then obtained the floor, and on his motion the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, several hours were spent in questions on an amendment to the rules of order, (so as to enable a majority, instead of two-thirds, to take a bill out of committee of the whole,) in the course of which three appeals were taken from decisions of the Speaker, (all of which were affirmed, however,) and the yeas and nays were taken no less than twelve times.

This matter disposed of, Mr. Stanly offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on the bill "to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," from and after seven o'clock this day, shall cease, unless the committee shall report the bill sooner; and that after that hour the committee shall vote on all amendments pending and which may be submitted.

Mr. Stanly said that fifteen speeches had been made against this bill, and seven in favor of it. It had been near a fortnight under discussion, and he was but following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors of the last Congress, in introducing this resolution. He found an apology for doing this in the great necessity which existed for the adoption of such a rule. Gentlemen should remember the time that had been lost, the delays and difficulties which had been in organization. A suffering country and an angry constituency called loudly on this House for *action*. Many things had been said in the course of this debate which he was desirous to have replied to, but he would forego that desire *because*, as he had said, the country required action at their hands.

Another reason which prompted him to offer the resolution was this—He had been informed that gentlemen in the opposition had declared that this session should be productive of no good, if they could prevent it, and that their object was to delay the public business. The truth of that declaration had been sustained by their acts.

That the House might answer the expectations of the country, and do its duty, he would move the previous question.

The resolution was adopted, 119 to 83.

The Distribution bill then again came up, when Mr. Rayner took the floor, and spoke at length in favor of the bill. The Intelligencer gives the following brief outline of Mr. R's course of argument:

After some general remarks on the character of the bill, Mr. R. went into a revision of the manner in which the public lands have come into possession of the Government by the original cessions of the States, as well as by purchase, and argued to show that those cessions created a trust, the binding obligation of which still continued; and since, from the altered state of things, the terms could not literally be complied with, the United States were bound to approach as near to this as is now practicable, and this he insisted could but be done by distributing the land among the States according to their respective federal population. He then proceeded to reply to the several points insisted on by Mr. Wise in his argument on Monday, and also to the objections of Mr. Clifford, on both which gentlemen he passed a very handsome eulogium. He went into a view of the bill in its bearings on State rights, and insisted that, instead of its being in hostility to the rights of the States, it went to secure and perpetuate them, and was in fact a State rights bill. He admitted there were features in it which he would like to change; but reminded gentlemen that the measure was necessarily one of compromise. He addressed the Representatives both of the old and of the new States in its favor; and urged it especially on the ground of putting an end to the prostitution of the public lands to gambling political speculation. As to taking away from the revenue, the land would, at any rate, soon cease to be a source of revenue to the Government, either from its price being reduced, or its being seized upon by the new States: he professed himself in favor of a duty on luxuries, but denied that the result would be a protective tariff, so long as the rate of duty was uniform: the very soul of a protective tariff lying in discrimination in the duties levied.

Mr. Marshall of Ken. followed, also in favor of the bill.

Mr. Rhett then spoke in opposition till 7 o'clock, when the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote; and a number of amendments were proposed, and adopted or rejected. At a quarter to 10 o'clock, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the amendments were concurred in. At 11 o'clock the bill was passed, yeas 116, nays 108, (only 12 of the elected members being absent.) as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Bidseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Carruthers, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Doberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, P. G. Goode, Green, Greig, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Hudson, Hunt, James Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, William C. Johnson, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Proffit, B. Randall, Alex. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sollers, Sprigg, Stanly, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Washington, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, John Young—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, M. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William Butler, William O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, R. D. Davis, John B. Dawson, Dean, Dimock, Doan, Doig, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, Fornance, Thomas F. Foster, Gamble, Gilmer, William O. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Gustine, Habersham, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Shields, Snyder, Sternrod, Sumter, Sweney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, Wood—108.

And at 20 minutes past 11, the House adjourned, after a session of more than 13 hours.

On Thursday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities. Mr. F. moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Atherton moved to amend this motion, by adding the following instructions, viz:

"To report a provision that the nett proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands shall be appropriated and applied to the defence of the country, in the completion of the works specified in the bill, and shall be thus applied and appropriated yearly, until the said works shall be completed."

The Chair decided this motion not to be in order, as it was in direct conflict with the bill making a different application of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

From this decision Mr. Atherton took an appeal, which was argued for some time, when Mr. Stanly moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—Yeas 108, nays 77.

And the bill reported by Mr. Fillmore was referred to the Committee on the state of the Union.

Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes, accompanied by a report in writing which was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

HOME SQUADRON.

Mr. King, from the same committee, made a report on the expediency of providing for the support of a *Home Squadron*, accompanied by a bill making appropriations for the pay and subsistence of such squadron; which was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Adams, that 5 000 additional copies of the report and bill be printed.

Mr. Warren moved to suspend the rules in order to take up and consider a resolution reported by him yesterday confining every gentleman to a speech of one hour.

The motion prevailed: Ayes 118, noes 53.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. W. observing that the reasons for this resolution were fully understood, moved the previous question; it was seconded, put, and carried, and the main question being on the adoption of the resolution, it was carried by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 111, nays 75.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the committee next took up the bill making provision for a loan of twelve millions of dollars, irredeemable for eight years.

The bill was read through, and then read by sections.

Mr. Fillmore spoke for an hour in explanation and advocacy of the bill; and Mr. Gordon of Va. in opposition. The House then adjourned.

On Thursday, after some minor business, the Loan Bill was taken up, and Mr. Pickens of S. C. spoke against it, for one hour, at the expiration of which, he was reminded by the Speaker that under the new rule, each speech must be confined to an hour. He complained bitterly of the rule, and it was with difficulty that he could be made to take his seat.

He was followed by Messrs. Sergeant, Rhett, and Fessenden, in animated speeches of an hour each on the subject of taxes, Northern and Southern interests and feelings, the Union, &c. Mr. Saltonstall had the floor at 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Friday and Saturday were entirely occupied in debate on the Loan Bill, or bill to pay off the present Public debt, which consists of Treasury Notes, by a Loan for twelve millions, to be redeemable in 8 years. Messrs. Saltonstall, Cushing and Barnard, advocated the bill; and Messrs. Wise, Watterston, Eastman, McKeon, McKay, Hunter, Holmes, Gilmer, Van Buren, and Weller, opposed it.

"NO HOPES OF A ROW."—A Loco writes from Washington to the Bay State Democrat, as follows. It is the very essence of Loco Focoism:—

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1841.

Dear Sir: I am as much in a quandary as ever I have been, in relation to the result of the Extra Session. Many of our friends are confident that it will break up in a row, and nothing be done. I can hardly hope so good a result yet.

Major General Scott, who has been appointed General in Chief of the Army, in place of General Macomb, has taken his post at Washington, in pursuance of orders from the President.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—On the 25th ultimo, eight scouting parties started simultaneously in pursuit of Indians, to be absent about 25 days. It is hoped that these combined movements will render an escape of the enemy impossible. At all events, their fields of growing corn will be destroyed, and they will find that the Summer Season affords them no security.

On the 1st inst., two citizens, on their way from Fort Fanning to Newnansville, were attacked by eight Indians. One was killed, and the other fled to Fort Coa-ca-sus-sa.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

NEW COTTON.—A boll of new Cotton has been exhibited in Savannah, Geo. Quality very fine.

A GOOD TOAST.—At a Whig Dinner in Charleston on the 4th of July, the following toast was given by Dr. S. H. Dickson:

"*John Q. Adams:*—The Abbott of Unreason and Bishop of Misrule, a strange compound of light and darkness, with rather more of the Ebony than the Topaz."

IS IT TRUE?—The Globe, giving a brief account of the celebration of the late Anniversary at Washington, says,—

"Indeed, but for the IMAGINARY DISTRESSES which the political faith of a certain party has most successfully inculcated, and made universally prevalent—and from which nothing but a sudden riddance of the still unrepealed Sub-Treasury can relieve—we would not hesitate to proclaim that we are at this moment a VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS PEOPLE."

One is forcibly reminded by this extract, of Gen. Jackson's parting glorification of himself and his Administration, "I leave this great people prosperous and happy!" when in truth the whole country was on the brink of bankruptcy; the seeds of evil had been sown broadcast, and the fruit was gathered in a little month. It is true that there was some appearance of prosperity, to a superficial observer, when Gen. Jackson retired. But is there any appearance of truth in the Globe's remark now? Let the thousands who are bowed down with the losses and failures of the last five years, answer. Let every interest, the mercantile, the planting, the mechanical, the laboring, answer, if we are "a very prosperous and happy people!"

But as Gen. Jackson's assertion was so speedily falsified, may we not hope that for once the Globe's falsehood may as speedily be converted into truth, by the beneficent action of Congress? God grant that it may be so, unpromising as the appearances are.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that the vacant Chair in the Medical Department of the above Institution, has been filled by the appointment of an eminent Professor, Dr. BARTLETT of Lowell, Mass., who is selected out of seventeen applicants.

HESSIAN FLY.—A Mr. Oglesby of Pennsylvania, professes to have discovered a cheap and certain remedy against the ravages of the Hessian Fly. It is not stated what the remedy is, but Congress is asked to pay him for it, and he will then disclose it.

By the existing Sub-Treasury Law, one-half of all payments to the U. States, for duties, &c. are to be made in specie, from and after the 1st inst.

THE HOME SQUADRON.

The bill reported from the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives for the support of a Home Squadron of ships of war proposes to provide, for that purpose, for the pay, subsistence, repairs, &c. of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, "to be employed as a Home Squadron."—*National Intelligencer.*

The best rule for the Editor of a public journal probably is, when he has nothing to say, to say nothing. We feel ourselves just now very much in this predicament. We are waiting the action of Congress, not knowing precisely what it will be, but hoping, and indeed trusting, that it will be all that we suppose the public interest to require. We are not as impatient at delay, or as indignant at protracted discussion, as some of our contemporaries appear to be. We are not of opinion with others that all deliberation is unnecessary, and all debate a nuisance. We incline, on the contrary, to think that Congress is getting on fast enough, and will finish its necessary business and adjourn quite as early as we have at any time supposed it would. The Senate has disposed, for its part, of one great measure, the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and is on the eve of disposing of another, the Bank question. On its part, the House of Representatives has disposed of much the most important question of the session, by passing the Land Bill, and has determined to take the final question upon another, (the Loan bill,) in the beginning of next week. This is doing pretty well; and, if it does not satisfy public expectation, holds forth a fair promise of doing it.

In regard to this matter, we commend the following, which has just caught our eye, as being imbued with a philosophy which perhaps some of our political friends might study to advantage:—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, JULY 8.

Affairs at Washington.—We trust our readers are not of that groaning, grumbling, despairing sort of Whigs who, whenever every thing does not go just as they wish, give all up as lost, and swear they will never vote again. For that class of patriots we can think of no fitting argument but a cudgel. They are the worst dead weight that ever hung heavily upon the rear of any party. When we are out of power, they go about croaking that it is of no use to try to get in—that the ignorant, stupid, besotted People are bent on going to perdition, and they don't care how soon. Well, in spite of their appalling groans, we fight the battle and win the victory. Where then do we find our camp-following prophets of evil? Foremost to dictate and arrange—decreeing that this shall and that shall not be done—that just such a bank and such other measures shall be carried; if not, they will *quit the party*, and let it go to destruction!!

For our own part, we have lost all patience with these everlasting croakers. We would as soon listen to the music of saw-filing or a creaking grindstone as to their incessant predictions of evil. As firmly attached to the great measures generally advocated by the Whig party as the best of them, we yet do not believe that the country will be ruined or the Whig party annihilated if every thing does not go exactly to our liking. * * * * * * In short if the Whig party cannot govern the country usefully, we are ready to see it upset by its adversaries, but we do trust it will not be croaked, groaned, and prophesied down by its friends. The failure of no one measure can destroy it if its supporters have any coherence and force.

The march of intellect.—A strapping negro wench was seen passing down one of our most public streets the other day, under a broiling sun, with a large piece of bacon "middling" on her woolly head, and a handsome green silk umbrella hoisted over her. *Newbern Spectator.*

Breach of Promise.—The N. O. Picayune, in noticing a breach of marriage promise case, has the following appropriate remark:

These breaches of marriage promises are vile humbugs—we say it with all proper reverence for womankind. She whose broken and bleeding heart can be mended by an application of copper, can be no great shakes.

A Long Passage.—The Dublin Monitor of June 3d, in an article relating to the fate of the steam packet President, says that a vessel called the Jessie, Captain Harding, left Quebec on the 17th of November, 1840, and was not heard of until the first of June, having been at sea *nearly seven months, without having spoken a vessel or entered a port!*

Advices from Liberia to the 16th of April, communicate nothing important. The Colonial schr. Hard Times, of 24 tons, belonging to Louis Sheridan, a colonist, had been lost on the coast, together with a cargo worth about $1000.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. David S. Williams, Mr. THOMAS S. MEMORY to Miss DICY ANN ANDRES, all of this place.

Of wisest maxims, this is one,
It is not good to live alone;
'Tis not good through life's path to stray,
Without a companion on the way.

In Newbern, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McRae, WILLIAM W. CLARK, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, to Miss HANNAH JARVIS, daughter of Moses Jarvis, Esq.

In Clemmonsville, Davidson County, on Tuesday evening the 29th ult., Gen. SAMUEL A. DALTON, of Rockingham Co., to Miss SARAH I. CLEMMONS, daughter of John Clemmons, Esq.

In Mocksville, on the 17th ult., by Thomas McNeely, Esq., Mr. RICHARD HUDSON, to Miss SARAH PARNELL.

DIED,

FROM THE SELMA (ALA.) PRESS.

Departed this life, on Monday evening the 28th ult., after a painful illness of only three days, Capt. ALEXANDER HAMILTON CONOLY, aged about 30 years, a native of North Carolina, but for the last six years a resident of this town, during which time his gentlemanly deportment, his urbanity of manners, his kind, sociable and obliging disposition, endeared him to all with whom he had become acquainted.

If amiableness of disposition and goodness of heart, could have averted the shaft of death, he would still have been amongst us; but alas! all that is lovely upon earth must fade away! the brightness and bloom of every created object must wither and decay!

The grave, with its coldness, must be his resting place, beneath its sod his dust must sleep until aroused by the great Archangel's trump to stand the test of judgment!

In publishing the following proceedings of his Masonic Brethren, of his fellow soldiers of the Selma Rangers, and of his young associates and companions, we record the high estimation in which he was held.

[Here follow tributes of respect from all the above sources, the insertion of which is requested in the Observer; but they would occupy more space than we can well spare. They exhibit the deceased in the light of a useful and much esteemed member of society in his adopted home.]—*Observer.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 14.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto. apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rugs,	2½
Cotton Bagging	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	15
Coppers,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20
4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,		8½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	6½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 7.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 25; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has advanced a few cents.

Lumber.—No sales since our last are reported.

Timber.—Some few sales within our quotations.

Bacon.—Hams hold up but other kinds have fallen off in prices. Middlings are worth about 7, and shoulders 6 cents in large lots.

Lard.—Sales in barrels at 8 cts.

Corn.—This article is very scarce and the price has advanced fully 20 cents per bushel within three weeks. A small cargo from Onslow county brought on Monday 70 cents.

Rice.—Advancing. Sales within the week at 3½.

Groceries.—The choice of a cargo of Molasses from Matanzas brought 20 cts., and the balance of the lot 17½ cents. We hear of no transactions in sugar or coffee.

A cargo of T. I. Salt was sold a day or two ago at 25 cents.

CHERAW MARKET—July 6.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston 7½ to 10½. Corn 71 to 75. Flour 6 to 6 50.

Total cotton received at all the ports in the U. States, to the latest dates, 1,560,913 bales, against 2,-081,679 to same dates last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 8, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Wilkings, C. P. Mallett, F. Lain, John E. Patterson, H. L. Myrover, E. J. Hale, H. & E. J. Lilly, John D. Starr, Joseph Baker, John W. Baker, Dr. B. Robinson, C. J & R. M. Orrell, A. McLauchlin, Gardner & McKethan, Warren Prior, E. L. Winslow, P. Taylor, Samuel Cain, and James Crow, of this place; and for Beaver Creek Company, J. Stanly, Cowles & Wilcox, D. Freeman & Son, E. S. & G. S. Hubbard, B. J. Covington, J. Rich, J. C. Carns, George Brooks, J. & W. Brooks, Concord Company, W. H. Beatty, J. H. Thompson, J. Allen, A. A. Moore, McAdoo & Scott, J. W. Howell, and C. B. Tryan, of the interior.

Also, on the 11th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Rockfish Company, W. Prior, J. & J. Kyle, W. McIntyre, A. McLauchlin, S. T. Hawley, W. Wooten, W. McL. McKay, and E. W. Williams, of this place; and for Salisbury Company, A. H. Lindsay, T. Caldwell & Son, Salem Company, Newsom & Spence, J. & C. Blum, and E. A. Vogler, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 9th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton Yarn, Pig Lead, Tobacco, &c. for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, Jas. Hadlock, S. T. Hawley, and others.

Also, on the 12th, Steamer Cotton Plant.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Bank of Cape Fear, vs. Alexander Henderson. } Original Attachment.

Summoned as Garnishees E. L. Winslow and Warren Winslow, also C. P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees of E. L. & W. Winslow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Alexander Henderson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, requiring him to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence. JNO. McLAURIN, Jun'r.

July 13, 1841. 58-6w

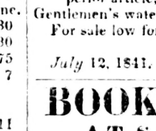
Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.—Schrs. Oregon from Charleston, Norway from Barbadoes. 5. Brig Crusader from New York; Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Julia from New York, Wm. Hart from do., Venus from Philadelphia, Regulus from New York, Peruvian from Baltimore, Schuylkill from Philadelphia, Margaret from Nassau, N. P., Constellation from Philadelphia, Peru from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

June 30—Brig Cumberland for West Indies. July 2.—Schrs. A. P. Thorn for New York, Oregon for do. 3.—Brig Alexander for St. Croix.



Persons indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by making immediate payment.

E. J. HALE.

July 13, 1841.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution, commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures, is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2,50 to $3 per week. By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10w.

SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Lady's, Miss's and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid, and Prunella

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Of the latest fashions, and from the most approved manufactories.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's fine Dress Boots, (Miles' make) a superior article,
Gentlemen's water proof do, do, do.
For sale low for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY.

July 12, 1841. 58-3w

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered; with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1841:—

A—William Allen, B. F. Atkins.

B—Moses Branch, Bryan Byrd, Mary Jane Bunn, J. P. Byars, Rev. J. M. Bradley, Thomas F. Bulla, George Bone, Wm. S. Bryan, D. Butler, Axium Byrd, Arch'd Buie, D. B. Baker, Milton Bullock, William Beasly, Daniel Bullard.

C—John Colvin, Angus Campbell, James Conly, William Cade, James W. Cade, William Carver, Barbara Campbell, Farq'r Campbell, John M. Carver, Capt. Benj. Chapman, Isabella Cameron, Daniel Clifton, Daniel Canada, Jonas Crosland, Isham Carver, James R. Chason, Jr., James Colvin, Frances Jane Campbell.

D—John Darrach, William Douglass.

E—Rachel Elmore, Theophilus Evans, Allen P. Ellis.

F—John F. Fort, John Fort.

G—Daniel Graham, Dr. Gilchrist John Godwin.

H—Nathan Hall, Gardner Holmes, Dorcas Howell, John Hussy.

J—Mary Jarrott, Betsey Jane Jones, Miss A. E. Jones, Mathew Johnson, Edmund Jennings, Wm. Johnson, John D. James, Israel James, Levi Jones.

*K

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEEFE.

North West corner of Market S quare.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cam'bric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bareges, Challys and Muslin-de-Laines; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen; Silk and Dressed Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Carriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Fresh LIME JUICE. Also, prepared and kept constantly on hand, Fresh LEMON SIRUP.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1841. 56-3xpd

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, North Carolina, eighteen miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates, to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed, will sufficiently recommend to invalids, the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly in cases of dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Ninety cents per day, five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day. Warm, cold, and shower Baths, prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.

June 19, 1841. 50-3w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter November 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures as usual in Baltimore Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.

June 21, 1841. 56-9 c.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

L. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 51tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,090 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslins de-Laine, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1841. 58tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left there for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 142th and 143th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons. James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Lime and Plaister,
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 56tf.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader, Robbins's Outlines of History, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

April 28, 1841. 47-3m.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. CROIX, Porto Rico, and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Rio COFFEE and best Imperial TEA,
New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Martinique MOLASSES,
Swedes, English, and American IRON, of various sizes,
Cut and wrought NAILS,
Blacksmith's Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c.

On Consignment,

☞ A quantity of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper, of various descriptions, from the Lincolnton Factory.

A supply of Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 14, from the Rockingham Manufacturing Company;—a superior article.

All of which is offered on favorable terms for Cash—in exchange for country produce—or on time for approved paper, payable at Bank.

BEVERLY ROSE.

June 29, 1841. 56-3w.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 20, 1840. 22tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

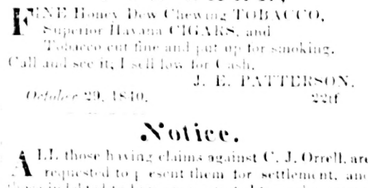
FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILL WRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. McBee, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mrs. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its own advocates are impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand to this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

THE PATRIARCH;

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 11 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (postpaid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 11 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the National American, Washington, D. C.,* will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Mediterranean.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.

Journal of Commerce.

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is univer sally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* butters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the **Fayetteville Book Store.**

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Pow... and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver... plaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds...

The operation of this Me... particularly mild and safe. It p... gentle and healthy perspiration... morbid and pernicious sweat... chronic affections and consti... lungs, assuages cough, promotes... mild expectoration, removes pain... chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult br... rects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the... a regular and healthy state. These pro... toms which indicate diseased lungs. ... this certain remedy, when seasonably ... and it restores the patient to the health... that wasting disorder, the consumption, ... natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Ha... street, and at the Store of James H. Hoop...

The Proprietor has received the follow... ny from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentle... known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time ... practice of preparing vegetable liquors ... diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, & c. ... been extensively used in and about Fay... C., as well as in other places, by people ... have acquired a high reputation, and ... by many as superior to any other ... above-named diseases. And I have ... from my own experience, and from the ... medicine, as used in my family, that it is ... mable, while its operation is mild and ... commended to all who may be labouring ... complaints named, to give it a thorough ... is confidently believed that there will be ... pointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON

Principal of the Donaldson A...

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and Pain...
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACK...

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & ...

April 6, 1841.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Hunter... garet; Night and Morning, by Bu... Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles... the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or S... Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour... States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; W... Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell T... wick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitc... graphy, &c. Just received by

E. J. H...

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of ... the Peace, and other Public Offic... Carolina, containing, in addition to a ... the Statute and Common Law, all the ... FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. H...

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public ... Agent's knowledge of their efficacy ... cured by himself and many others. It ... published fact that obstructions of the ... Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of ... complaints with which we are afflicted; ... Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpid ... and irregular state of the Bowels. These ... neglected, eventually destroy the stru... tions, and cannot be counteracted but by ... that are truly effective. Removing ... giving a healthy movement to the s... and tone to the system throughout, are ... benefits to be derived from these pills ... offered for sale by the subscriber, with ... rections accompanying each box. They ... by him as the composition of an eminent ... who has successfully studied and treated ... complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, ...

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have ... ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and ... ly pronounce them the best medicine for ... tacks that I ever have used. I have also ... cuits frequently administered them to others ... no instance without a sensible and speedy ... I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILV...

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general ... speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this ... brated medicine, from a long residence ... South, and from the nature of their vocation ... been brought immediately in contact with the ... and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and ... quently been conqueled to witness the entire ... of success in the practice of the most skilful ... cians. The usual and popular mode of treating ... disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach ... bowels, and then resort to the use of T... which class of Medicines a very great variety ... been recommended to the Public—all of which ... had their advocates, and that which has been ... the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark ... its preparations, particularly that of Quinine. ... are insurmountable objections to the administration ... of Quinine, as to most individuals, (which ... a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ... nausea, and a headache, very similar to a ... headache; and when it effects a cure it is only ... manent. It was the hope of avoiding this ... things that induced us to try the "Southern T..." and we are happy to say that its success has ... even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, ... thing *in the least* hurtful to the human ... in it, there can be no objection to the ... of the Southern Tonic to the most tender ... deed it will be found the most delicate and ... medicine known in those cases of Dys... Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility ... so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine ... been received, on consignment, at the Book ... Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, ... dozen.